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# U.S. Seeks to Deport 10 Other Nazis

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 — Government prosecutors said today that they were pressing 10 more deportation proceedings against suspected Nazi war criminals and had enlarged the search for additional suspects through the first systematic culling of Nazi rosters by American investigators.

In the last year alone, a half-dozen new suspects have been identified in this country through the acquisition and matching of a 50,000-name Nazi SS list against American immigration records, according to Allan A. Ryan Jr., director of the Justice Department's special investigations office. Similarly, several more suspects were identified when the Soviet authorities, who are described as very cooperative, released to American investigators the roster of a Nazi "killer" battalion that had been active in Eastern Europe on genocide missions.

Mr. Ryan said the activities of the special three-year-old office, created to prosecute criminal fascist refugees from World War II, had been strengthened greatly Thursday with the deportation agreement signed by Valerian Trifa, the Rumanian Orthodox Archbishop accused of concealing war crimes when he applied for United States citizenship. The Archbishop will be the first naturalized citizen to be thus deported in the 37 years since the war ended.

"In practical terms, it's got to have an effect on every other defendant and attorney watching the Trifa case," Mr. Ryan said, hailing the case as evidence that the Government has become less passive in seeking to deport suspected war criminals. "Just the fact that the first deportation order was finally entered in this area is enough to make them sit up and take notice."

Archbishop Trifa, who yielded to the deportation agreement after a seven-year legal fight in which he lost his citizenship, is accused of having been an active Nazi sympathizer and of inciting a pogrom in which hundreds of Christians and Jews were killed in Bucharest in 1941.

He has denied the charges while conceding that he made anti-Semitic speeches and had supported the Iron Guard organization.

Representative William Lehman, a Florida Democrat active in the pursuit of war criminals, said through his office today that the archbishop's agreement showed the strength of the case that had been assembled by the Justice Department agency.

Since its inception in 1979, the special investigations office has started a program of cooperation with Soviet authorities who have allowed more than 100 Soviet witnesses to testify and be cross-examined on television tape in connection with American citizenship and deportation cases. Mr. Ryan said that this testimony was crucial in most of the nine recent court victories by the agency in which suspected fascist criminals lost their American citizenship.

The agency, which assumed nine cases from other jurisdictions when the anti-fascist effort was centralized, now has 25 cases in the courts. Twelve are at the first step, revocation of citizenship, Mr. Ryan said, and the 13 others are at the final step, deportation, with three of the defendants too infirm or aged to face further prosecution.

In addition, 550 suspects have been investigated in the last three years, and of these, 210 cases are still active. "A few more" suspects are discovered each month, Mr. Ryan said, as the agency's experience and international sources grow.

"It's not cloak and dagger stuff," Mr. Ryan said. "It's more sifting through paper."

## SS Roster Led to Guard

In a routine clerical effort never tried in the past, he said, Conrad Schelling, a former guard at the Dachau death camp, had been discovered in Chicago through cross-matching the SS roster, which was acquired in 1981, and post-war immigration records. He has since lost his citizenship for concealing his past and Mr. Ryan's agency is seeking his deportation along with five others tracked this way.

In response to a question, Mr. Ryan said that his investigation had found no

evidence to confirm allegations that the Central Intelligence Agency had helped Nazi war criminals resettle in the United States. He said that specific individuals named in charges made on television by a former Justice Department employee had been investigated. "We've been unable to find any evidence to prove they were Nazis," he said.

Mr. Ryan said the 50-member agency's role had been bolstered by a 1981 Supreme Court decision upholding the point that immigrants could lose their citizenship for concealing criminally fascist backgrounds.

"Time is what we need most now," Mr. Ryan said. "The people who did these things are getting old and this work should have been done 30 years ago."

## Trifa Calls Himself Victim

DETROIT, Oct. 8 (AP) — Rumanian Orthodox Archbishop Valerian Trifa denied all the Government charges against him today and called himself a victim.

"I had to acknowledge it to sign the agreement with the Government," he said. "It was part of a way to come to an end to this. I feel victimized by the fact that things are picked up and enlarged in such a way as to mean completely different things."

His attorney, William Swor of Detroit, said his client would like to relocate in Switzerland.

However, Heinz Wey, consul at the Swiss Embassy in Washington, said he could not predict whether the archbishop's request would be granted. He said that "Switzerland is not very eager to accept" ex-Nazis.

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